

me), because the donors want others to feel the joys they have felt, not only in receiving but in giving.

Finally, *Purpura* connects us with royalty and the Shell on the Stamp of Travancore, to Philately.

Polygyra texasiana texasensis, obtained by the author at Sanderson, Texas, this summer, reposes in the boxes as a constant reminder of Dr. Pilsbry's tussle with the naming problem.

Thus it goes on year by year.

Friend Higgins reminds us that "naturalists are born, not made." Friend Johnson tells of Remington and Clench who were drawn into the field of conchology by visiting the Boston Society of Natural History. Our Mr. Conrad sent forth Dr. Zetek, from his school and mayhap there be many others.

I may not have a single famous collector to my credit, but I claim the honor of having given thousands of Chicago boys and girls a new outlook on life; a love of nature's beauties from stars to snails; a knowledge of great names in many realms, and of books for their own libraries. But I suppose if we want real rabid conchologists or anything else, we shall have to get up a *drive*.

Hear, ye high schools, let's have a drive!

NEWFOUNDLAND SHELLS

BY E. G. VANATTA

Mr. Bayard Long collected the following species of Mollusca while on a botanical expedition in Newfoundland. He noticed *Arion ater* (L.) at many places near Bay Bulls. This is the only American locality for the species, except one specimen found in a garden at Detroit, Michigan, as reported by Dr. Bryant Walker. The Arions were identified from dried specimens by the jaws and radulæ and Mr. Long's notes. The single *Gonyodiscus cronkhitei* is not quite so angular as typical var. *anthonyi* Pils. *Lymnæa peregra geisericola* Beck, described from Iceland, is also an addition to the American fauna. It has been compared carefully with Iceland specimens.

- Vertigo hoppii* Bk. (?) Brig Bay and Flower Cove.
Polita hammonis (Ström), Brig Bay.
Arion ater (L.), Bay Bulls.
Arion fasciatus Nils., Trepassey and Whitbourne.
Gonyodiscus cronkhitei anthonyi Pils., Brig Bay.
Succinea arara Say, Brig Bay and Flower Cove.
Succinea ovalis Say, Flower Cove.
Lymnæa palustris (Müll.), Sandy Cove and Flower Cove.
Lymnæa peregra geisericola Bk., Junction Pond, Whitbourne.
Anodonta marginata Say, Junction Pond, Whitbourne.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF MARINE SHELLS OF SANIBEL, FLORIDA

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCII
 University of Michigan

During the summer of 1923, a second trip was made to Sanibel, Florida. Unfortunately, this trip was made during the same season of the year as the previous trip, and, as a consequence, seasonal differences in the fauna were not observed. However, a few additional species were obtained and more notes on some of the species collected on the first trip was secured. (Naut. Vol. 37, pp. 52-56, 1923.)

General conditions on the island were similar to those of 1921, except for a deposit of mud and silt along the gulf side of the island, some four or five hundred feet off shore. Heavy rains in the fall of 1921 caused the Caloosahatchee River to carry an unusual amount of sediment into San Carlos Bay, which was carried by the outgoing tides around the point of the Island and deposited off shore. This caused a condition unfavorable to many sand-loving species and, compared with their abundance on the former trip, their absence was noticeable.

Many more trips were taken during 1923 to the northwest end of the island in the region of Blind Pass and Clam Bayou. Very large specimens of *Busycon perversus* were collected in the Pass, the species being especially plentiful around the beds of *Venus campechiensis*. Three large specimens of *Pinnu muricata*